



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Deaths from influenza among Indians, October 1, 1918, to June 30, 1919.

State.	Deaths.				
	Minors.	Adults.	Total.	Deaths per 1,000 population.	Fatalities per 100 cases.
Arizona.....	1,027	921	1,948	42.6	11.3
California.....	123	133	256	15.6	5.8
Colorado.....	35	24	59	48.2	12.0
Florida.....	3	7	10	17.1	15.1
Idaho.....	21	54	75	17.8	11.5
Iowa.....	5	4	9	25.3	7.2
Kansas.....	13	7	20	8.8	2.3
Michigan.....	1	1	2	1.8	4.0
Minnesota.....	65	57	122	10.2	5.9
Mississippi.....	18	43	61	48.7	9.4
Montana.....	59	80	139	11.5	6.5
Nebraska.....	26	34	60	21.2	6.9
Nevada.....	52	219	271	24.2	7.5
New Mexico.....	635	610	1,245	56.6	11.3
New York.....	40	40	80	13.4	10.0
North Carolina.....	25	12	37	15.8	4.7
North Dakota.....	48	72	120	13.0	5.1
Oklahoma.....	330	531	861	7.3	5.7
Oregon.....	45	49	94	21.6	8.6
South Dakota.....	365	390	755	31.6	8.8
Utah.....	25	52	77	45.1	15.9
Washington.....	89	83	172	16.7	8.5
Wisconsin.....	71	87	158	16.3	5.8
Wyoming.....	0	1	1	.6	6.3
Total.....	3,121	3,511	6,632	20.7	8.5

INFLUENZA IN INDIA, 1918.**Mortality in Assam.**

Estimates of deaths due to the epidemic of influenza in Assam, India, in 1918, show 106,452 deaths in a population of 6,246,330, giving a death rate of 17.04 per thousand. The estimates were based on the excess of deaths over those for the preceding five years, and were published by the sanitary commissioner of the Province of Assam. The majority of deaths were of persons in the prime of life.

The first wave of the epidemic appeared about the middle of July. In August and September the disease was present. In October the second virulent wave started almost simultaneously throughout the Province, reaching its highest intensity in November, and subsiding for the most part about the end of December. In the district of Sylhet, where the prevalence was of somewhat less intensity than in other parts of the Province, the duration of the outbreak was longer, lasting into the early months of the year 1919. Incidence and case mortality of the prevalence of influenza in Assam are not estimable for the general population, but certain figures for sections of the community are available. Thus, in a jail population of 2,381 the number of cases was 836, deaths 14, and the case mortality 1.67 per cent.

Punjab.

As shown by the report of the sanitary commissioner of the Punjab for the year 1918, influenza was first reported present in the Punjab in July. In August a mild epidemic was recognized at Lahore, Simla, and Amritsar. In Simla the European population was most affected, but at the plains stations the prevalence was mostly among natives. During the month of September the area of infection rapidly increased. During this second epidemic the disease was still mild in type and the death rates for August and September, 1918, were the lowest recorded during the year.

During the month of October the character of the disease changed completely and the Punjab began to experience the worst epidemic in its history, and one which particularly attacked young adults. A peculiarly fatal type of pneumonia appeared as a concomitant of the disease, and from October 15 to November 8 the epidemic prevalence was very severe, and was universal throughout the Province in rural and urban districts. By November 8 the worst of the epidemic prevalence was passed in the urban area, but throughout the month the prevalence continued to be severe in rural areas. In December the epidemic was practically over except in the Kangra district and the remote hill districts, where it was prevalent in a virulent type. The total mortality attributable to influenza was estimated at 962,937, or 4.77 per cent of the estimated population, and was recorded for the period between October 1 and December 31, 1918. The estimated population of the Punjab was 20,205,141. The estimated number of influenza deaths was based on the total mortality from all causes during the five-year period 1912-1916, the year 1917 being omitted as an abnormal year for fever prevalence.

Mortality in the United Provinces, August-December, 1918.

As stated by the sanitary commissioner for the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, India, in his annual report for the year 1918, influenza became epidemic simultaneously and in practically all districts of the Provinces in August, 1918. No town was immune, but apparently the incidence of the disease was more severe in the western than in the eastern districts. The first wave lasted from the beginning of August to about the middle of September, dying away in some places and persisting in others until the appearance of the second epidemic wave. The first epidemic wave affected the urban rather than the rural districts and the type of the disease was mild. The second and more severe wave began in October with simultaneous outbreak throughout the Provinces. It reached the maximum about the middle of November, dying out gradually after that period. Both rural and urban districts were affected. Pneumonia and other complications were frequent and the mortality was high.

The figures showing mortality from influenza are based on the excess deaths for the period from August 1 to December 31, 1918,

compared with the average mortality for the corresponding period for the preceding three years. The total mortality from influenza in rural districts is estimated at 1,694,042, or a death rate of 89.07 per 1,000 per annum for the five months ended December 31, 1918. The total mortality for urban areas is estimated at 38,096, and the death rate for the five-month period as 61.79 per 1,000 per annum. The total deaths from influenza during the epidemic period and up to December 31, 1918, amounted to about 37 per 1,000 of the population, or equal to about the average mortality from all causes occurring in the Provinces during a period of 13 or 14 months. The date on which the disease reached its maximum in the Provinces has not been ascertained. The highest mortality in the city of Agra was reached on October 30 (estimated number of deaths, 5,911, rate per 1,000 per annum, 86.02); Cawnpore, October 28 (estimated number of deaths, 7,964, rate per 1,000 per annum, 109.20); Lucknow, November 5 (estimated number of deaths, 5,140, rate per 1,000 per annum, 53.05); Allahabad, November 13 (estimated number of deaths, 5,073, rate per 1,000 per annum, 75.78); Benares, November 11 (estimated number of deaths, 3,596, rate per 1,000 per annum, 42.92). The statistics given for the Provinces are based on an estimated population of 46,820,556.

The commissioner further states: "The influenza virus showed a very remarkable phenomenon in Lucknow and elsewhere, viz, it appeared as a widespread mild infection during the hot season; during this phase of its existence there were very few cases of pneumonia, and these were chiefly among the people who had been chronic sufferers from bronchial troubles. Then, just as the disease appeared to be dying out, a recrudescence occurred, in which there were numerous cases of pneumonia and other complications."

Netherlands India, Islands of Java and Madura, July to December, 1918.

Information received from the director of the civil health service of Netherlands India (Dutch East Indies) shows that influenza was epidemic in Netherlands India during the second half of the year 1918. The disease was prevalent in August and September, with a large number of deaths but no noticeable increase in mortality. A more extensive and virulent epidemic occurred in November, the most widely separated parts of the Archipelago being attacked almost simultaneously. The number of cases is not known, but a calculation based on the difference in the number of deaths in 1918 and the number in 1917 indicates that during the last quarter of the year 1918, 583,499 deaths occurred in the islands of Java and Madura in excess of the number for the corresponding period of the year 1917, being the equivalent of a death rate of 66.3 per 1,000 per annum. In the year 1918 the total number of inhabitants in the islands of Java and Madura was stated to be 34,900,000.